

107TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1613

To designate certain Federal land in the State of Utah as wilderness, and  
for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 26, 2001

Mr. HINCHEY (for himself, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. STARK, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. McNULTY, Ms. DeLauro, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. LEE, Mr. WEINER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. COYNE, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HOLT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. REYES, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. OLVER, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. MOORE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. KLECZKA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. FERGUSON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. SIMMONS, Ms. WATERS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. McCOLLUM, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. KELLY, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SABO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. LEACH, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SPRATT, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. OWENS, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. FRANK, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. HILL, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. RUSH, Mr. HONDA, Mr.

BARRETT, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. WU, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. FORD, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. PHELPS, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, and Ms. SOLIS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources

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## A BILL

To designate certain Federal land in the State of Utah  
as wilderness, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4       (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the  
5       “America’s Red Rock Wilderness Act of 2001”.

6       (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of  
7       this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

### TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

Sec. 101. Great Basin Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 102. Zion and Mojave Desert Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 103. Grand Staircase-Escalante Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 104. Moab-LaSal Canyons Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 105. Henry Mountains Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 106. Glen Canyon Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 107. San Juan-Anasazi Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 108. Canyonlands Basin Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 109. San Rafael Swell Wilderness Areas.

Sec. 110. Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin Wilderness Areas.

### TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. General provisions.

Sec. 202. Administration.

Sec. 203. State school trust lands within wilderness areas.

Sec. 204. Water.

Sec. 205. Roads.

Sec. 206. Livestock.

Sec. 207. Fish and wildlife.

Sec. 208. Management of newly acquired lands.

Sec. 209. Withdrawal.

1 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means  
4 the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bu-  
5 reau of Land Management.

6 (2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State  
7 of Utah.

8 **TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF**  
9 **WILDERNESS AREAS**

10 **SEC. 101. GREAT BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.**

11 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

12 (1) The Great Basin region of western Utah is  
13 comprised of starkly beautiful mountain ranges that  
14 rise as islands from the desert floor.

15 (2) The Wah Wah Mountains in the Great  
16 Basin region are arid and austere, with massive cliff  
17 faces and leathery slopes speckled with piñon and ju-  
18 niper.

19 (3) The Pilot Range and Stansbury Mountains  
20 in the Great Basin region are high enough to draw  
21 moisture from passing clouds and support eco-  
22 systems found nowhere else on earth.

23 (4) From bristlecone pine, the world’s oldest liv-  
24 ing organism, to newly flowered mountain meadows,

1 mountains of the Great Basin region are islands of  
2 nature that—

3 (A) support remarkable biological diversity;

4 and

5 (B) provide opportunities to experience the  
6 colossal silence of the Great Basin.

7 (5) The Great Basin region of western Utah  
8 should be protected and managed to ensure the pres-  
9 ervation of the natural conditions of the region.

10 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-  
11 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in  
12 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-  
13 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

14 (1) Barn Hills (approximately 20,000 acres).

15 (2) Black Hills (approximately 9,000 acres).

16 (3) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 15,000  
17 acres).

18 (4) Burbank Hills/Tunnel Spring (approxi-  
19 mately 92,000 acres).

20 (5) Cedar Mountains (approximately 108,000  
21 acres).

22 (6) Conger Mountains (approximately 21,000  
23 acres).

24 (7) Crater Bench (approximately 35,000 acres).

1           (8) Crater and Silver Island Mountains (ap-  
2           proximately 121,000 acres).

3           (9) Cricket Mountains Cluster (approximately  
4           62,000 acres).

5           (10) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately  
6           125,000 acres).

7           (11) Drum Mountains (approximately 39,000  
8           acres).

9           (12) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,000  
10          acres).

11          (13) Fish Springs Range (approximately  
12          64,000 acres).

13          (14) Granite Peak (approximately 19,000  
14          acres).

15          (15) Grassy Mountains (approximately 23,000  
16          acres).

17          (16) Grouse Creek Mountains (approximately  
18          15,000 acres).

19          (17) House Range (approximately 190,000  
20          acres).

21          (18) Keg Mountains (approximately 38,000  
22          acres).

23          (19) King Top (approximately 110,000 acres).

24          (20) Ledger Canyon (approximately 9,000  
25          acres).

1           (21) Little Goose Creek (approximately 1,200  
2       acres).

3           (22) Middle/Granite Mountains (approximately  
4       80,000 acres).

5           (23) Mountain Home Range (approximately  
6       90,000 acres).

7           (24) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately  
8       22,000 acres).

9           (25) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,000  
10      acres).

11          (26) Oquirrh Mountains (approximately 8,000  
12      acres).

13          (27) Painted Rock Mountain (approximately  
14      26,000 acres).

15          (28) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approxi-  
16      mately 145,000 acres).

17          (29) Pilot Range (approximately 45,000 acres).

18          (30) Red Tops (approximately 28,000 acres).

19          (31) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately  
20      21,000 acres).

21          (32) San Francisco Mountains (approximately  
22      39,000 acres).

23          (33) Sand Ridge (approximately 73,000 acres).

24          (34) Simpson Mountains (approximately 42,000  
25      acres).

1           (35) Snake Valley (approximately 100,000  
2       acres).

3           (36) Stansbury Mountains (approximately  
4       24,000 acres).

5           (37) Thomas Range (approximately 36,000  
6       acres).

7           (39) Tule Valley (approximately 159,000  
8       acres).

9           (40) Wah Wah Mountains (approximately  
10      167,000 acres).

11          (41) Wasatch/Sevier Plateaus (approximately  
12      29,000 acres).

13          (42) White Rock Range (approximately 5,200  
14      acres).

15 **SEC. 102. ZION AND MOJAVE DESERT WILDERNESS AREAS.**

16       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

17           (1) The renowned landscape of Zion National  
18      Park, including soaring cliff walls, forested plateaus,  
19      and deep narrow gorges, extends beyond the bound-  
20      aries of the Park onto surrounding public lands  
21      managed by the Secretary.

22           (2) From the pink sand dunes of Moquith  
23      Mountain to the golden pools of Beaver Dam Wash,  
24      the Zion and Mojave Desert areas encompass 3  
25      major provinces of the Southwest that include—

1 (A) the sculpted canyon country of the  
2 Colorado Plateau;

3 (B) the Mojave Desert; and

4 (C) portions of the Great Basin.

5 (3) The Zion and Mojave Desert areas display  
6 a rich mosaic of biological, archaeological, and scenic  
7 diversity.

8 (4) One of the last remaining populations of  
9 threatened desert tortoise is found within this re-  
10 gion.

11 (5) The Zion and Mojave Desert areas in Utah  
12 should be protected and managed as wilderness  
13 areas.

14 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-  
15 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in  
16 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-  
17 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

18 (1) Beaver Dam Mountains (approximately  
19 30,000 acres).

20 (2) Beaver Dam Wash (approximately 23,000  
21 acres).

22 (3) Beaver Dam Wilderness Expansion (ap-  
23 proximately 8,000 acres).

24 (4) Canaan Mountain (approximately 67,000  
25 acres).



1           (5) Cottonwood Canyon (approximately 12,000  
2       acres).

3           (6) Cougar Canyon/Does Pass (approximately  
4       41,000 acres).

5           (7) Joshua Tree (approximately 12,000 acres).

6           (8) Mount Escalante (approximately 17,000  
7       acres).

8           (9) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately 43,000  
9       acres).

10          (10) Red Butte (approximately 4,500 acres).

11          (11) Red Mountain (approximately 21,000  
12       acres).

13          (12) Scarecrow Peak (approximately 16,000  
14       acres).

15          (13) Zion Adjacent (approximately 56,000  
16       acres).

17 **SEC. 103. GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE WILDERNESS**  
18 **AREAS.**

19       (a) GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.—

20           (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

21               (A) The area known as the Grand Stair-  
22               case rises more than 6,000 feet in a series of  
23               great cliffs and plateaus from the depths of the  
24               Grand Canyon to the forested rim of Bryce  
25               Canyon.

1 (B) The Grand Staircase—

2 (i) spans 6 major life zones, from the  
3 lower Sonoran Desert to the alpine forest;  
4 and

5 (ii) encompasses geologic formations  
6 that display 3,000,000,000 years of  
7 Earth's history.

8 (C) Land managed by the Secretary lines  
9 the intricate canyon system of the Paria River  
10 and forms a vital natural corridor connection to  
11 the deserts and forests of these national parks.

12 (D) Land described in paragraph (2)  
13 (other than East of Bryce, Upper Kanab Creek,  
14 Moquith Mountain, Bunting Point, and  
15 Vermillion Cliffs) is located within the Grand  
16 Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

17 (E) The Grand Staircase in Utah should  
18 be protected and managed as a wilderness area.

19 (2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the  
20 Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the fol-  
21 lowing areas in the State are designated as wilder-  
22 ness areas and as components of the National Wil-  
23 derness Preservation System:

24 (A) Bryce View (approximately 4,500  
25 acres).

1 (B) Bunting Point (approximately 11,000  
2 acres).

3 (C) Canaan Peak Slopes (approximately  
4 2,300 acres).

5 (D) East of Bryce (approximately 750  
6 acres).

7 (E) Glass Eye Canyon (approximately  
8 24,000 acres).

9 (F) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,000  
10 acres).

11 (G) Moquith Mountain (approximately  
12 16,000 acres).

13 (H) Nephi Point (approximately 14,000  
14 acres).

15 (I) Paria-Hackberry (approximately  
16 188,000 acres).

17 (J) Paria Wilderness Expansion (approx-  
18 imately 3,300 acres).

19 (K) Pine Hollow (approximately 11,000  
20 acres).

21 (L) Slopes of Bryce (approximately 2,600  
22 acres).

23 (M) Timber Mountain (approximately  
24 51,000 acres).

1 (N) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately  
2 49,000 acres).

3 (O) Vermillion Cliffs (approximately  
4 26,000 acres).

5 (P) Willis Creek (approximately 21,000  
6 acres).

7 (b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

8 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

9 (A) The Kaiparowits Plateau east of the  
10 Paria River is one of the most rugged and iso-  
11 lated wilderness regions in the United States.

12 (B) The Kaiparowits Plateau, a windswept  
13 land of harsh beauty, contains distant vistas  
14 and a remarkable variety of plant and animal  
15 species.

16 (C) Ancient forests, an abundance of big  
17 game animals, and 22 species of raptors thrive  
18 undisturbed on the grassland mesa tops of the  
19 Kaiparowits Plateau.

20 (D) Each of the areas described in para-  
21 graph (2) (other than Heaps Canyon, Little  
22 Valley, and Wide Hollow) is located within the  
23 Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

24 (E) The Kaiparowits Plateau should be  
25 protected and managed as a wilderness area.

1           (2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the  
2       Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the fol-  
3       lowing areas in the State are designated as wilder-  
4       ness areas and as components of the National Wil-  
5       derness Preservation System:

6           (A) Andalex Not (approximately 18,000  
7       acres).

8           (B) The Blues (approximately 21,000  
9       acres).

10          (C) Box Canyon (approximately 2,800  
11       acres).

12          (D) Burning Hills (approximately 80,000  
13       acres).

14          (E) Carcass Canyon (approximately  
15       83,000 acres).

16          (F) The Cockscomb (approximately 11,000  
17       acres).

18          (G) Fiftymile Bench (approximately  
19       12,000 acres).

20          (H) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately  
21       203,000 acres).

22          (I) Heaps Canyon (approximately 4,000  
23       acres).

24          (J) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately  
25       31,000 acres).

1 (K) Kodachrome Headlands (approx-  
2 mately 10,000 acres).

3 (L) Little Valley Canyon (approximately  
4 4,000 acres).

5 (M) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately  
6 65,000 acres).

7 (N) Nipple Bench (approximately 32,000  
8 acres).

9 (O) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approx-  
10 mately 262,000 acres).

11 (P) Rock Cove (approximately 16,000  
12 acres).

13 (Q) Warm Creek (approximately 23,000  
14 acres).

15 (R) Wide Hollow (approximately 6,800  
16 acres).

17 (c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

18 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

19 (A) Glens and coves carved in massive  
20 sandstone cliffs, spring-watered hanging gar-  
21 dens, and the silence of ancient Anasazi ruins  
22 are examples of the unique features that entice  
23 hikers, campers, and sightseers from around  
24 the world to Escalante Canyon.

1 (B) Escalante Canyon links the spruce fir  
2 forests of the 11,000-foot Aquarius Plateau  
3 with winding slickrock canyons that flow into  
4 Lake Powell.

5 (C) Escalante Canyon, one of Utah's most  
6 popular natural areas, contains critical habitat  
7 for deer, elk, and wild bighorn sheep that also  
8 enhances the scenic integrity of the area.

9 (D) Each of the areas described in para-  
10 graph (2) is located within the Grand Staircase-  
11 Escalante National Monument.

12 (E) Escalante Canyon should be protected  
13 and managed as a wilderness area.

14 (2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the  
15 Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the fol-  
16 lowing areas in the State are designated as wilder-  
17 ness areas and as components of the National Wil-  
18 derness Preservation System:

19 (A) Brinkerhof Flats (approximately 3,000  
20 acres).

21 (B) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,000  
22 acres).

23 (C) Death Hollow (approximately 49,000  
24 acres).

1 (D) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately  
2 6,600 acres).

3 (E) Hurricane Wash (approximately 9,000  
4 acres).

5 (F) Lampstand (approximately 7,900  
6 acres).

7 (G) Muley Twist Flank (approximately  
8 3,600 acres).

9 (H) North Escalante Canyons (approxi-  
10 mately 176,000 acres).

11 (I) Pioneer Mesa (approximately 11,000  
12 acres).

13 (J) Scorpion (approximately 53,000 acres).

14 (K) Sooner Bench (approximately 390  
15 acres).

16 (L) Steep Creek (approximately 35,000  
17 acres).

18 (M) Studhorse Peaks (approximately  
19 24,000 acres).

20 **SEC. 104. MOAB-LASAL CANYONS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

21 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

22 (1) The canyons surrounding the La Sal Moun-  
23 tains and the town of Moab offer a variety of ex-  
24 traordinary landscapes.



1           (2) Outstanding examples of natural formations  
2           and landscapes in the Moab-LaSal area include the  
3           huge sandstone fins of Behind the Rocks, the mys-  
4           terious Fisher Towers, and the whitewater rapids of  
5           Westwater Canyon.

6           (3) The Moab-LaSal area should be protected  
7           and managed as a wilderness area.

8           (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-  
9           ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in  
10          the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-  
11          ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

12               (1) Beaver Creek (approximately 38,000 acres).

13               (2) Behind the Rocks and Hunters Canyon (ap-  
14               proximately 22,000 acres).

15               (3) Big Triangle (approximately 20,000 acres).

16               (4) Dome Plateau-Professor Valley (approxi-  
17               mately 35,000 acres).

18               (5) Fisher Towers (approximately 18,000  
19               acres).

20               (6) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 6,500  
21               acres).

22               (7) Granite Creek (approximately 4,900 acres).

23               (8) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 25,000  
24               acres).

25               (9) Mill Creek (approximately 14,000 acres).

1           (10) Porcupine Rim and Morning Glory (ap-  
2           proximately 20,000 acres).

3           (11) Westwater Canyon (approximately 37,000  
4           acres).

5           (12) Yellow Bird (approximately 4,200 acres).

6 **SEC. 105. HENRY MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

7           (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

8           (1) The Henry Mountain Range, the last moun-  
9           tain range to be discovered and named by early ex-  
10          plorers in the contiguous United States, still retains  
11          a wild and undiscovered quality.

12          (2) Fluted badlands that surround the flanks of  
13          11,000-foot Mounts Ellen and Pennell contain areas  
14          of critical habitat for mule deer and for the largest  
15          herd of free-roaming buffalo in the United States.

16          (3) Despite their relative accessibility, the  
17          Henry Mountain Range remains one of the wildest,  
18          least-known ranges in the United States.

19          (4) The Henry Mountain range should be pro-  
20          tected and managed to ensure the preservation of  
21          the range as a wilderness area.

22          (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-  
23          ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in  
24          the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-  
25          ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

1           (1) Bull Mountain (approximately 16,000  
2       acres).

3           (2) Bullfrog Creek (approximately 35,000  
4       acres).

5           (3) Dogwater Creek (approximately 3,200  
6       acres).

7           (4) Fremont Gorge (approximately 20,000  
8       acres).

9           (5) Long Canyon (approximately 16,000 acres).

10          (6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately  
11       140,000 acres).

12          (7) Mount Hillers (approximately 21,000  
13       acres).

14          (8) Mount Pennell (approximately 147,000  
15       acres).

16          (9) Notom Bench (approximately 6,200 acres).

17          (10) Ragged Mountain (approximately 28,000  
18       acres).

19 **SEC. 106. GLEN CANYON WILDERNESS AREAS.**

20       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

21           (1) The side canyons of Glen Canyon, including  
22       the Dirty Devil River and the Red, White and Blue  
23       Canyons, contain some of the most remote and out-  
24       standing landscapes in southern Utah.

1           (2) The Dirty Devil River, once the fortress  
2       hideout of outlaw Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch, has  
3       sculpted a maze of slickrock canyons through an im-  
4       posing landscape of monoliths and inaccessible  
5       mesas.

6           (3) The Red and Blue Canyons contain colorful  
7       Chinle/Moenkopi badlands found nowhere else in the  
8       region.

9           (4) The canyons of Glen Canyon in the State  
10      should be protected and managed as wilderness  
11      areas.

12      (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-  
13      ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in  
14      the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-  
15      ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

16           (1) Cane Spring Desert (approximately 18,000  
17      acres).

18           (2) Dark Canyon (approximately 134,000  
19      acres).

20           (3) Dirty Devil (approximately 242,000 acres).

21           (4) Fiddler Butte (approximately 92,000 acres).

22           (5) Flat Tops (approximately 30,000 acres).

23           (6) Little Rockies (approximately 64,000  
24      acres).

1           (7) Red Rock Plateau (approximately 213,000  
2       acres).

3           (8) White Canyon (approximately 98,000  
4       acres).

5 **SEC. 107. SAN JUAN-ANASAZI WILDERNESS AREAS.**

6       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

7           (1) More than 1,000 years ago, the Anasazi In-  
8       dian culture flourished in the slickrock canyons and  
9       on the piñon-covered mesas of southeastern Utah.

10          (2) Evidence of the ancient presence of the  
11       Anasazi pervades the Cedar Mesa area of the San  
12       Juan-Anasazi area where cliff dwellings, rock art,  
13       and ceremonial kivas embellish sandstone overhangs  
14       and isolated benchlands.

15          (3) The Cedar Mesa area is in need of protec-  
16       tion from the vandalism and theft of its unique cul-  
17       tural resources.

18          (4) The Cedar Mesa wilderness areas should be  
19       created to protect both the archaeological heritage  
20       and the extraordinary wilderness, scenic, and eco-  
21       logical values of the United States.

22          (5) The San Juan-Anasazi area should be pro-  
23       tected and managed as a wilderness area to ensure  
24       the preservation of the unique and valuable re-  
25       sources of that area.

1 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-  
2 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in  
3 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-  
4 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

5 (1) Allen Canyon (approximately 5,900 acres).

6 (2) Arch Canyon (approximately 30,000 acres).

7 (3) Comb Ridge (approximately 15,000 acres).

8 (4) East Montezuma (approximately 45,000  
9 acres).

10 (5) Fish and Owl Creek Canyons (approxi-  
11 mately 73,000 acres).

12 (6) Grand Gulch (approximately 159,000  
13 acres).

14 (7) Hammond Canyon (approximately 4,400  
15 acres).

16 (8) Nokai Dome (approximately 93,000 acres).

17 (9) Road Canyon (approximately 63,000 acres).

18 (10) San Juan River (Sugarloaf) (approxi-  
19 mately 15,000 acres).

20 (11) The Tabernacle (approximately 7,000  
21 acres).

22 **SEC. 108. CANYONLANDS BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.**

23 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

1           (1) Canyonlands National Park safeguards only  
2           a small portion of the extraordinary red-hued, cliff-  
3           walled canyonland region of the Colorado Plateau.

4           (2) Areas near Arches National Park and  
5           Canyonlands National Park contain canyons with  
6           rushing perennial streams, natural arches, bridges,  
7           and towers.

8           (3) The gorges of the Green and Colorado Riv-  
9           ers, lie on adjacent land managed by the Secretary.

10          (4) Popular overlooks in Canyonlands Nations  
11          Park and Dead Horse Point State Park have views  
12          directly into adjacent areas, including Lockhart  
13          Basin and Indian Creek.

14          (5) Designation of these areas as wilderness  
15          would ensure the protection of this erosional master-  
16          piece of nature and of the rich pockets of wildlife  
17          found within its expanded boundaries.

18          (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-  
19          ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in  
20          the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-  
21          ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

22               (1) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,000  
23               acres).

24               (2) Butler Wash (approximately 27,000 acres).

1           (3) Dead Horse Cliffs (approximately 4,100  
2       acres).

3           (4) Demon's Playground (approximately 3,700  
4       acres).

5           (5) Duma Point (approximately 14,000 acres).

6           (6) Gooseneck (approximately 9,000 acres).

7           (7) Hatch Point Canyons/Lockhart Basin (ap-  
8       proximately 149,000 acres).

9           (8) Horsethief Point (approximately 15,000  
10      acres).

11          (9) Indian Creek (approximately 28,000 acres).

12          (10) Labyrinth Canyon (approximately 150,000  
13      acres).

14          (11) San Rafael River (approximately 101,000  
15      acres).

16          (12) Shay Mountain (approximately 14,000  
17      acres).

18          (13) Sweetwater Reef (approximately 69,000  
19      acres).

20          (14) Upper Horseshoe Canyon (approximately  
21      60,000 acres).

22   **SEC. 109. SAN RAFAEL SWELL WILDERNESS AREAS.**

23      (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:



1           (1) The San Rafael Swell towers above the  
2           desert like a castle, ringed by 1,000-foot ramparts of  
3           Navajo Sandstone.

4           (2) The highlands of the San Rafael Swell have  
5           been fractured by uplift and rendered hollow by ero-  
6           sion over countless millennia, leaving a tremendous  
7           basin punctuated by mesas, buttes, and canyons and  
8           traversed by sediment-laden desert streams.

9           (3) Among other places, the San Rafael wilder-  
10          ness offers exceptional back country opportunities in  
11          the colorful Wild Horse Badlands, the monoliths of  
12          North Caineville Mesa, the rock towers of Cliff  
13          Wash, and colorful cliffs of Humbug Canyon.

14          (4) The mountains within these areas are  
15          among Utah's most valuable habitat for desert big-  
16          horn sheep.

17          (5) The San Rafael Swell area should be pro-  
18          tected and managed to ensure its preservation as a  
19          wilderness area.

20          (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-  
21          ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in  
22          the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-  
23          ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

24                (1) Cedar Mountain (approximately 15,000  
25                acres).

1           (2) Devils Canyon (approximately 23,000  
2 acres).

3           (3) Eagle Canyon (approximately 38,000  
4 acres).

5           (4) Factory Butte (approximately 22,000  
6 acres).

7           (5) Hondu Country (approximately 20,000  
8 acres).

9           (6) Jones Bench (approximately 2,800 acres).

10          (7) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 25,000  
11 acres).

12          (8) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 37,000  
13 acres).

14          (9) Mexican Mountain (approximately 100,000  
15 acres).

16          (10) Molen Reef (approximately 33,000 acres).

17          (11) Muddy Creek (approximately 240,000  
18 acres).

19          (12) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately  
20 25,000 acres).

21          (13) Price River-Humbug (approximately  
22 98,000 acres).

23          (14) Red Desert (approximately 40,000 acres).

24          (15) Rock Canyon (approximately 18,000  
25 acres).

1           (16) San Rafael Reef (approximately 114,000  
2       acres).

3           (17) Sids Mountain (approximately 107,000  
4       acres).

5           (18) Upper Muddy Creek (approximately  
6       19,000 acres).

7           (19) Wild Horse Mesa (approximately 92,000  
8       acres).

9       **SEC. 110. BOOK CLIFFS AND UINTA BASIN WILDERNESS**

10               **AREAS.**

11       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

12           (1) The Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin wilderness  
13       areas offer—

14               (A) unique big game hunting opportunities  
15       in verdant high-plateau forests;

16               (B) the opportunity for float trips of sev-  
17       eral days duration down the Green River in  
18       Desolation Canyon; and

19               (C) the opportunity for calm water canoe  
20       weekends on the White River.

21       (2) The long rampart of the Book Cliffs bounds  
22       the area on the south, while seldom-visited uplands,  
23       dissected by the rivers and streams, slope away to  
24       the north into the Uinta Basin.

1           (3) Bighorn sheep, elk, mule deer, bears, and  
2       cougars flourish in the back country of the Book  
3       Cliffs.

4           (4) The Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin areas  
5       should be protected and managed to ensure the pro-  
6       tection of the areas as wilderness.

7       (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-  
8       ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in  
9       the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-  
10      ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

11           (1) Bourdette Draw (approximately 15,000  
12      acres).

13           (2) Bull Canyon (approximately 2,800 acres).

14           (3) Chipeta (approximately 95,000 acres).

15           (4) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 13,000  
16      acres).

17           (5) Desolation Canyon (approximately 548,000  
18      acres).

19           (6) Diamond Breaks (approximately 8,000  
20      acres).

21           (7) Diamond Canyon (approximately 166,000  
22      acres).

23           (8) Diamond Mountain (also known as “Wild  
24      Mountain”) (approximately 27,000 acres).

1           (9) Goslin Mountain (approximately 4,900  
2 acres).

3           (10) Hideout Canyon (approximately 12,000  
4 acres).

5           (11) Lower Bitter Creek (approximately 14,000  
6 acres).

7           (12) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately  
8 20,000 acres).

9           (13) Mexico Point (approximately 15,000  
10 acres).

11          (14) Moonshine Draw (also known as “Daniels  
12 Canyon”) (approximately 10,000 acres).

13          (15) O-Wi-Yu-Kuts (approximately 13,000  
14 acres).

15          (16) Red Creek Badlands (approximately 3,600  
16 acres).

17          (17) Sunday School Canyon (approximately  
18 18,000 acres).

19          (18) Survey Point (approximately 8,000 acres).

20          (19) Turtle Canyon (approximately 37,000  
21 acres).

22          (20) White River (approximately 25,000 acres).

23          (21) Winter Ridge (approximately 38,000  
24 acres).

## **TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

### **SEC. 201. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

(a) NAMES OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—Each wilderness area named in title I shall—

(1) consist of the quantity of land referenced with respect to that named area, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Utah BLM Wilderness Proposed by H.R. \_\_\_\_\_, 107th Congress”; and

(2) be known by the name given to it in title I.

(b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by this Act with—

(A) the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—A map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

1           (3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and  
2       legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be  
3       filed and made available for public inspection in the  
4       Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Man-  
5       agement.

6 **SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATION.**

7       Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of en-  
8       actment of this Act, each wilderness area designated under  
9       this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accord-  
10      ance with the following:

11           (1) The Federal Land Policy and Management  
12      Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

13           (2) The Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et  
14      seq.).

15 **SEC. 203. STATE SCHOOL TRUST LANDS WITHIN WILDER-**  
16 **NESS AREAS.**

17       (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), if State-  
18      owned land is included in an area designated by this Act  
19      as a wilderness area, the Secretary shall offer to exchange  
20      land owned by the United States in the State of approxi-  
21      mately equal value in accordance with section 603(c) of  
22      the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976  
23      (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)) and section 5(a) of the Wilderness  
24      Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)).

1 (b) MINERAL INTERESTS.—The Secretary shall not  
2 transfer any mineral interests under subsection (a) unless  
3 the State transfers to the Secretary any mineral interests  
4 in land designated by this Act as a wilderness area.

5 **SEC. 204. WATER.**

6 (a) RESERVATION.—

7 (1) WATER FOR WILDERNESS AREAS.—

8 (A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each  
9 wilderness area designated by this Act, Con-  
10 gress reserves a quantity of water determined  
11 by the Secretary to be sufficient for the wilder-  
12 ness area.

13 (B) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of  
14 a right reserved under subparagraph (A) shall  
15 be the date of enactment of this Act.

16 (2) PROTECTION OF RIGHTS.—The Secretary  
17 and other officers and employees of the United  
18 States shall take any steps necessary to protect the  
19 rights reserved by paragraph (1)(A), including the  
20 filing of a claim for the quantification of the rights  
21 in any present or future appropriate stream adju-  
22 dication in the courts of the State—

23 (A) in which the United States is or may  
24 be joined; and



1 (B) that is conducted in accordance with  
 2 section 208 of the Department of Justice Ap-  
 3 propriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 560, chapter  
 4 651).

5 (b) PRIOR RIGHTS NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this  
 6 Act relinquishes or reduces any water rights reserved or  
 7 appropriated by the United States in the State on or be-  
 8 fore the date of enactment of this Act.

9 (c) ADMINISTRATION.—

10 (1) SPECIFICATION OF RIGHTS.—The Federal  
 11 water rights reserved by this Act are specific to the  
 12 wilderness areas designated by this Act.

13 (2) NO PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED.—Nothing in  
 14 this Act related to reserved Federal water rights—

15 (A) shall establish a precedent with regard  
 16 to any future designation of water rights; or

17 (B) shall affect the interpretation of any  
 18 other Act or any designation made under any  
 19 other Act.

20 **SEC. 205. ROADS.**

21 (a) SETBACKS.—

22 (1) MEASUREMENT IN GENERAL.—A setback  
 23 under this section shall be measured from the center  
 24 line of the road.

1           (2) WILDERNESS ON 1 SIDE OF ROADS.—Ex-  
2       cept as provided in subsection (b), a setback for a  
3       road with wilderness on only 1 side shall be set as  
4       follows:

5           (A) 300 feet from a paved Federal or  
6       State highway.

7           (B) 100 feet from any other paved road or  
8       high standard dirt or gravel road.

9           (C) 30 feet from any other road.

10          (3) WILDERNESS ON BOTH SIDES OF ROADS.—  
11       Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for  
12       a road with wilderness on both sides (including cher-  
13       ry-stems or roads separating 2 wilderness units)  
14       shall be set as follows:

15          (A) 200 feet from a paved Federal or  
16       State highway.

17          (B) 40 feet from any other paved road or  
18       high standard dirt or gravel road.

19          (C) 10 feet from any other roads.

20       (b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

21          (1) WELL-DEFINED TOPOGRAPHICAL BAR-  
22       RIERS.—If, between the road and the boundary of a  
23       setback area described in paragraph (2) or (3) of  
24       subsection (a), there is a well-defined cliff edge,  
25       stream bank, or other topographical barrier, the Sec-

1       retary shall use the barrier as the wilderness bound-  
2       ary.

3           (2) FENCES.—If, between the road and the  
4       boundary of a setback area specified in paragraph  
5       (2) or (3) of subsection (a), there is a fence running  
6       parallel to a road, the Secretary shall use the fence  
7       as the wilderness boundary if, in the opinion of the  
8       Secretary, doing so would result in a more manage-  
9       able boundary.

10          (3) DEVIATIONS FROM SETBACK AREAS.—

11           (A) EXCLUSION OF DISTURBANCES FROM  
12       WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES.—In cases where  
13       there is an existing livestock development, dis-  
14       persed camping area, borrow pit, or similar dis-  
15       turbance within 100 feet of a road that forms  
16       part of a wilderness boundary, the Secretary  
17       may delineate the boundary so as to exclude the  
18       disturbance from the wilderness area.

19           (B) LIMITATION ON EXCLUSION OF DIS-  
20       TURBANCES.—The Secretary shall make a  
21       boundary adjustment under subparagraph (A)  
22       only if the Secretary determines that doing so  
23       is consistent with wilderness management goals.

24           (C) DEVIATIONS RESTRICTED TO MINIMUM  
25       NECESSARY.—Any deviation under this para-

1 graph from the setbacks required under in  
2 paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) shall be  
3 the minimum necessary to exclude the disturb-  
4 ance.

5 (c) DELINEATION WITHIN SETBACK AREA.—The  
6 Secretary may delineate a wilderness boundary at a loca-  
7 tion within a setback under paragraph (2) or (3) of sub-  
8 section (a) if, as determined by the Secretary, the delinea-  
9 tion would enhance wilderness management goals.

10 **SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK.**

11 Within the wilderness areas designated under title I,  
12 the grazing of livestock authorized on the date of enact-  
13 ment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject  
14 to such reasonable regulations and procedures as the Sec-  
15 retary considers necessary, as long as the regulations and  
16 procedures are consistent with the following:

17 (1) The Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et  
18 seq.).

19 (2) Section 101(f) the Arizona Desert Wilder-  
20 ness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–628; 104 Stat.  
21 4469).

22 **SEC. 207. FISH AND WILDLIFE.**

23 Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of the  
24 State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land  
25 located in the State.

1 **SEC. 208. MANAGEMENT OF NEWLY ACQUIRED LANDS.**

2 Any land within the boundaries of a wilderness area  
3 designated under this Act that is acquired by the Federal  
4 Government shall—

5 (1) become part of the wilderness area in which  
6 the land is located; and

7 (2) be managed in accordance with this Act and  
8 other laws applicable to wilderness areas.

9 **SEC. 209. WITHDRAWAL.**

10 Subject to valid rights existing on the date of enact-  
11 ment of this Act, the Federal land referred to in title I  
12 is withdrawn from all forms of—

13 (1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under pub-  
14 lic law;

15 (2) location, entry, and patent under mining  
16 law; and

17 (3) disposition under all laws pertaining to min-  
18 eral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

○